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NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1874.-WITH SUPPLEMENT.

W. ASHINGTON.

THE SENATE PASSES THE NONDESCRIPT FINANCE BILL.

A PAR'A VOTE ON THE MEASURE-SENATOR SHER-MAN THE SPOKESMAN OF THE REPUBLICAN CAU--UNSUCCESSFUL EFFORTS TO FIND OUT WHAT THE BILL MEANS-THE REPUBLICANS DE-CLINE DEBATE ON THE QUESTIONS INVOLVED. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Des. 22.-The caucus compromis bill for the resumption of specie payments was called up at an early hour to-day by Senator Sherman, and in spite of numerous protestations from the Democrats against its passage before the recess, and before it had received that consideration which such a measure deserved, the determination was declared of pre-sing it to an immediate vote. Mr. Sherman's introductory speech explained the different features of the bill, but omitted to state perhaps the most important point, viz., what its practical working would be, whether for contraction or inflation. With a playfulness and humor befitting the father of such a well behaved offspring, be offered it to members as a "Christmas present." to carry, when passed, to their constituents. A bon bon, so to speak, to roll under the tongue, the sweetness of which consisted in its being something looking in the direction of specie payments, which something is supposed to be what the people of the country are wanting. wished it distinctly understood, however, that the bill was not such as he would have preferred. Nor was it adopted without concessions from every man. With these preliminary remarks the bill was left in the hands of the enemy according to previous ar-The first section received little attention, except

from Mr. Schurz, who questioned whether the silver coined to replace fractional currency would remain in the country, or wnetner it would not be melted down for bullion. The important discussion was upon the third section, providing for the retirement of greenbacks, and upon the very important point whether these retired greenbacks were to be mestroyed or be reserved and redistributed. This was the vulnerable point in the bill, and it was attacked here by Senator Schurz, who vainly endeavored to extract any information in regard to it from Senator Sherman, who skillfully evaded the point at issue as long as it was possible to do so, and when finally brought to bay declined to give any opinion in regard to it. Senator Thurman characterized the measure as containing more faults of omission than of commission, and ridiculed the idea of increased banking facilities calling for any great increase in the amount of currency in circulation. He stated that during the past year, banking baving been free in twenty States, there had been an increase in the currency of less than \$500,000, and he prophesied that during the next four years, with free banking in every section, there would not be more than \$8,000,000 of greenbacks retired, and that there would be no extra banking until business revived, which would not occur in less than four years. He was of the opinion that if greenbacks were reissued numitigated inflation would follow, and referred to Senator Sherman's characterization of the bill as a "promise of specie payments," as a small superstructure to build upon. He was afraid that merchants would not rest satis fied that specie payments would be resumed in 1879 because this till said so. He offered an amendment to the bill to the effect that "after June 30, 1875, one-twentieth part of all customs duties shall be paid in greenbacks; after June 30, 1876, one-tenth part, and after June 30, 1877. one-fifth part;" to which Senator Bogy added an endment that "on and after July 1, 1875, duties shall be paid in paper or coin, at the option of the importer." Both these amendments were voted down. Senator Bayard wished the fractional currency redeemed and destroyed, but Senator Sherman refused to allow the insertion of a word to that effect: Senator Bayard therefore reserved to hunself the right of abstaining from voting for a measure concerning the construction of which its patron refused to say a word.

Senator Schurz stated that he would vote for the bill, because it contained a pledge to resume specie payments in 1839, and if the Republican party gains any credit it will be from this resumption, and if there is no resumption they would get no credit. a very inadequate measure. Less paper and more gold are necessary in order to resume, and unless a bill contains some measure of contraction it will fail of causing resumption. He would vote for the bill simply on account of its pledge to resume, but he believed it would leave the currency in the same condition virtually that it is in to-day. Senator Schurz then offered an amendment that no less than \$2,000,000 legal-tender notes shall be redeemed monthly and destroyed, which amendment was negatived, and the bill as it came from the caucus was passed by a vote of 32 to 14.

Several important points, before remarked upon, were made manifest in the debate, but the excellent caucus management of the Republicans was shown by the fact that no Republican except Senator Sherman, and in one instance Senator Edmunds, had any remarks to make concerning the bill, and by the singular unwillingness of Senator Sherman to answer any questions in regard to what should be done with the greenbacks when redeemed. The question, unanswered, was left in such doubt that those who were inflationists would be so still, and those who were contractionists would remain so. and each claim the bill as an expression of their own views. The vote was nearly a party one, Senators Schurz and Fenton voting in the affirmative and Senator Sprague in the negative.

PARTISAN POLITICS IN THE NAVY-YARDS. BEVERE ATTACKS ON THE NAVY DEPARMENT-PRO-TESTS FROM MAINE AND NEW-YORK - MR.

CHITTENDEN AND MR. CREAMER TELL SOME-THING ABOUT THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD-MR. HALE TO THE RESCUE OF SECRETARY ROBESON. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 .- One of those annually recurring debates on the management of the Navy Department, and especially upon the disgraceful practice of running the Navy-Yards in the interest of the Administration candidates for Congress in the districts in which they lie, served to enliven the proceedings of the House to-day. Mr. Burleigh of Maine related, in an impressively plaintive tone, how a certain official in the Yavy-Yard of his district was kent in the Government service, in spite of his remonstrances and in violation of the law itself, and the worst of it was that this surreptitious barnacle was hostile to Mr. Burleigh's political aspirations. His youthful colleague, Mr. Hale, who, as a member of the Appropriation Committee, had charge of the bill, expressed his sympathy with him and with all other members who had the misfortune

Mr. Creamer of New-York then took hold of the subject, showed how the Brooklyn Navy-Yard was run solely in the interest of politicians, ridiculed the Secretary of the Navy for his ignorance of maritime affairs, declared that a microscopic examination of the navy would not enable any one to detect where a dellar of the extra \$5,000,000 voted last session under the influence of the scare of a Spanish war, had been spent, and wound up by denouncing the brave Robeson as the daily and nightly associate of jobbers and plunderers. Mr. Chittenden of New-York, who said he had resolved not to open his mouth in the House before the Christmas recess, was unable to restrain his impetuosity so far as to live up to that sensible resolve, but broke out in a sch in which he confirmed much that Mr. Creamer had said, and characterized the Brooklyn

of having Navy-Yards in their districts.

also added that a thoroughly disreputable person, whom he did not more fully describe, had with the authority of a letter signed by every Cabinet Minister but one, stocked that Navy-Yard with voters and strikers to work against him (Chittenden), all of whom were discharged after the election, leaving the Yard so scant of workmen that one of th enew aloops-of-war has been left there rotting on the

stocks for want of covering.

Mr. Hale replied again to all these attacks upon the Navy Department, but his argument was entirely on the tu quoque principle, that there is no more corruption in the administration of that department now than there was in Democratic days. Mr. Randall of Pennsylvania condemned that kind of argument, and proclaimed his determination to be doubly as vigilant in attacking Democratic misdeeds in the next Congress as he has hitherto been in attacking Republican misdeeds.

The debate was closed by a characteristic speech from another Pennsylvania member, Mr. O'Neill, who demurred to the doctrine that a Navy-Yard in one's district is a misfortune, and avowed his willingness to have all the Navy-Yards in the country merged into a grand one on League Island. The bill gave rise to no other discussion and was passed without material amendment. It appropriates about \$17,000,000.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL

THE PACIFIC MAIL INVESTIGATION TO BE CONTINUED IN NEW YORK.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 22, 1874. The Committee of Ways and Means obtained leave to-day to continue the Pacific Mail investigation in New-York City, and will do so during the Christmas holidays. In the mean time Richard B. Irwin remains in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and in the care of physicians who certified to-day to the Speaker that his physical condition is such that he could not safely appear at the bar of the House, or undergo any mental excitement. Mr. Richard II. Parsons has made the statement that he received considerably more than \$10,000 for acting as counsel for the Pacific Mail Company in Washington. It has not been formally decided what members of the Ways and Means Committee will go to New-York to continue the investigation of the Pacific Mail subsidy, but probably Kasson and Niblack will go there directly, to be joined before the investigation is concluded by Dawes, Beck, and Roberts.

DECISIONS OF THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT. The first three decisions by the Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims were made to day, as follows: James Hooper against the United States .-Allowance on freights and primage, \$1,914 07; chronometer, \$250; bill of particulars, \$1,916 52; amount of judgment, \$3,180 59; interest from July 10, 1834, to date of judgment, Dec. 22, 1874, at 4 per cent. \$1,329 49. Thomas J. Hooper against the United States.-Allowance on bill of particulars, \$422 50; salary at \$100 per month for three months, \$300; amount of judgment, \$722 50; interest from July 10, 1864, to Dec. 22, 1874, at 4 per cent, \$303 37. Wm. B. Hooper against the United States .- Allowance on bill of particulars, \$815; salary for three months at \$150, per month, \$450; amount of judgment, \$1,295; interest from July 10, 1864, to Dec. 22, 1874, at 4 per cent, \$541 31. The Court will adjourn to-morrow until after the holidays. Judge Parker was absent vesterday and to-day, and will not be present to-morrow. His absence will earry over the important cases recently argued butil the week after next. MR. KELLEY WILL REMAIN WITH THE REPUB-

LICAN PARTY. The Hon. Wm. D. Kelley says it is not true, as published in a telegram from St. Louis to-day, that he will come out openly for the Independent party, and in time to play a prominent part in the National Convention at Cleveland on March 14th next. He further says, whatever differences may exist between him and other Republicans on the financial question, he will seek its adjustment as a member of the party, and not outside of it. He authorizes this explanation.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 22, 1874. A proposition looking to the opening of a ship canal between the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays was submitted in the House to-day by Mr. Swann of Maryland. ritted in the House to-day by Mr. Swann of Maryland. It was in the form of a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for report of surveys, approximate cost, and distances; and a reorening of the Government relegrable question was provided for in the adoption of a resolution off-red by Mr. Harris of West Virgina, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire vinether restrictions are imposed from telegraphic communications to the press or the people.

The following candidates for the position of Second

The following candidates for th Lieutenant in the army have been examined by the Board of Examination in this citr, and having passed satisfactory examinations are assigned to the infantry Frements following their respective names: James Breman, 17th; Chas. St. John Caubb, 17th; Jones S. Juett, 10an; Chas. L. Hodges, 25th; Chas. E. Masph, 13 h; James S. Marteller, 24th.

The Pennsylvania Republican Association held their first Centennial sociable to-night in aid of the Centennial Exhibition. Brief addresses were delivered by Representatives Hawley of Connecticut and Kelley of Pennsylvania, and a poem was recited by L. A. Go-bright, one of the District of Columbia Centennial Com-

Col. Mendell writes to Representative Luttrell that his report on the surveys of the Sacramento and Peather Rivers will recommend appropriations of \$57,000 for the improvement of the Sacramento River and \$17,000 for that of the Feather River. These amounts will be sufficient to remove obstructions of all kinds.

Ex-Gov. Bradford declines the appointment of Ap

praiser of Merchandise at Baltimore on the ground that praiser of Merchandise at Baitimore on the ground that he has no knowledge of the practical details of the office, and that the duties should be discharged by one who has such knowledge. Graham, the principal witness in the examination concerning the alleged sale of a cadetship by Represent-

ative Stowell, cannot be found. He is evading a sub-

Indian Inspector Vandever will recommend that the Ocheco Indians be removed from Warner's Valley and The House Committee on Appropriations has agreed

to a bill appropriating \$30,000 for defraying the expenses of entertaining the King of the Sandwich Islands. The Senate Committee on Railroads to-day appointed Messrs, West, Cragin and Ransom a Sub-Committee on the Texas Pacific R diroad bill.

Mr. Irwin is still prostrated, but is reported to-night as more tranqui, and may be well enough to appear [For Regular Report of Congressional Proceedings see Third Page.]

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

LORD DERBY'S LETTER SIGNIFYING HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT'S ACCEPTANCE OF AN INVITATION TO BE REPRESENTED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 .- The Secretary of the Interior received to-day from the State Department copies of the official letters announcing the acceptance by the British Government of the invitation of the United States to participate in the Centennial. Lord Derby's letter to Minister Schenck is as follows:

Derby's letter to Minister Schenck is as follows:

Foreign Office, Dec. 3, 1874.

Fir: With reference to my letter of 25th August, I have now the bonor to inform you that Her Mojesty's Government accepts with much pleasure the invitation of the United States to take part in the International Exhibition to be held at Pulladelphia in 1876. I shall nave the honor to acquaint you hereafter with the arrangements which will be made in order to carry this decision into effect. Her Mojesty's Government trusts that this exhibition will fully realize the objects which the Government of the United States and the promoters of the undertaking have in view, and they do not doubt that it will tend to the further development of the important commercial relations between Great Britain and the United States.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, Sir, your most obedient humble servant, Derby.

To Gen. Schenck. &c., &c., Aco.

A copy of the foregoing is received from Minister ceptance, by letter from Sir Edward Thornton, who makes use of substantially the same expressions, and says he is instructed to convey the information to Secretary Fish, with a request that the President of the United States be made acquainted with the same.

THE PHILADELPHIA MALPRACTICE CASE. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.—In the abortion case, the Coroner's verdict is that Martha Bradley came to her death from violence and malpractice at the hands of Dr. P. C. Perpente, and that Miss Sarah A. Mixter,

were accessories in causing the death of the said Martha Bradley. Dr. Perpente and Marshall Mixter were com-mitted to answer. Miss Mixter, as yet, has not been

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA.

RUMORS OF A RUPTURE BETWEEN THE COMPANIES RIDICUIED BY THE DIRECTORS OF BOTH COMPA-

In testifying before the Ways and Means Committee at Washington, Richard B, Irwin, the subsidy agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, said that he intended to destroy the characters of the directors of that Company, who had been pursuing thim. He fur ther declared that another of the results of his return had been a rupture between the Pacific Mail 8 eamship Company and the Panama Railroad, their interests now being in conflict. Although Mr. Irwin did not explain the points of the alleged rupture, yet it has been stated persons familiar with the operations of both com-After Russell Sage retired from the Pacific Mail Company, he sold out his stock in the Panama Railroad to or W. Park, and the latter secured control of the road. It is new reported that it is the intention of the controlling interest in the stock to dispose of it to the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, if the latter will pay the requisite price. The motive which would induce the latter to buy the stock would be to bring to an end all prospective rivalry on the part of the Pacific Steamship Companies. Panama is the key to Pac fic Mail, and with that road in their possession the Pacific Rulroads could eletate their own terms. This, it is alleged, is one of the objects of Trenor . Park's visit to California. As THE TRIBUNE does not vouch for the story, but gives it as a piece of Wall-st.

gossip, the following statements of those interested are appended:

A director of the Panama Railroad Company said that there was no hostile feeting between the Pacetic Mail Steamship Company and the directory of the Panama Railroad Company. He was surprised to flad that any such statement had got abroad. The Panama Railroad Company certainly desired to control its own blainess: but nothing had occurred, nor was anything proposed so far as he knew, that would lead or tend to a rupture between the two companies. Trenor W. Park's absence was entirely due to private business matters.

Gen. McCullonga, Vice-President of the Panama Railroad Company, said if there was any was" between the two companies he had yet to learn of it. Everything, so far as he knew, was going on very harmonically; and he had beard of nothing which would make him even suspect that there was any disagreement.

George Forest, one of the directors of the Panama Railroad Company, said there was no trath at all in the statement that any Iroube or "war" existed between the two companies.

President Alexandre of the Pacefie Mail Steamship Company laughed at the idea of any trouble existing between the two companies, and said that persons outside of the Pacetis Mail Steamship Company laughed at the idea of any trouble existing between the two companies, and said that persons outside of the Pacetis Mail Steamship Company affairs than those who were engaged in its management. Ho wished some of them would take his place for a short time, and then perhaps the Company could be run more successfully.

William H. Gulon, a director of the Pacefie Mail

William H. Gulen, a director of the Pacific Mail William H. Gulon, a director of the Pacific Man. Steamship Company, said he had seen the statement made by Irwin, and had handhed at it, as it was so very richemous. There was no reason for a war between the companies, and every reason why they should worth harmoniously together. The Panama Rahiroad had a contract for ten years (to be dissolved only on three manus' notice) for carrying the Irright of the Pacific Man, and there had been no notice of a stoppage in the courtee. The rahiroad was auxious to sceare such tenders' as the Pacific Man statistics, as they prough it business. The story was as stupid as the

EOSTON'S NEW RAILROAD ENTERPRISE,

LARGE MEETING OF PROMINENT CITIZENS AND RAILROAD MEN IN THE INTEREST OF THE PRO-PROPOSED NEW LINE TO THE WEST-ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF THE PROJECT.

Boston, Dec. 22.-The capitalists of Boston are so much more ready to levest in rairroads on the prairies than in enterprises which would develop the was manifested at the meeting in the Merchauts' Ex-change to-day indicates for the future a greater interest in the prosperity of the city. The meeting was more rears. The speakers were attentively istened to and enthusiastically applauded. The line proposed embraces the New-York and New England Ruiroad to Hartford; the Connecticat, Western and Poughkeepsle and Eastern Roads to the Hudson; neross the Hudson

FOREFATHERS' DAY.

ANNUAL DINNER OF THE NEW-ENGLAND

RESPONSES BY THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, SENATOR CONKLENG, MAYOR VANCE, AND OTHERS. Among the pleasurable society reunions that reguarly every Winter mingle the substantial comforts of the state dinner with the intellectual enjoyments of the succeeding toast-responses, none are more brilliant than those of the New-England Society, which held its usual annual dinner last evening at Delmonico's. The great dining hall, set apart for these gatherings, was, in accordance with Delmonico's usual custom, decorated with most appropriate symbols in the shape of the national colors, gracefully hanging from the ceiling, and so ample as to conceal the walls, and to form a vivid background. Sitting at the long tables, set out in elegant style with enticing dishes, were the President of the Society, Isaac H. Bailey, having for his right and left neighbors the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, the Rev. Dr. Chapin, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Gen. Hancock, Schator Roscoe Conkling, Mayor Vance of New-York and Mayor Hunter of Brooklyn, the Hon. Benjamin A. Willis, Charles R. MacDonough, President of the St. Nicholas Society, and James C. Carter, while at the general tables were, among others, Joseph H. Choate, John Q. A. Ward, Sinclair Tousey, Sanford R. Gifford, Dr. Hastings, Samuel D. Babcock, Luther B. Wyman, Salem H. Wales, Charles S. Smith, Alderman Billings, A. B. Darling, Elliot C. Cowdin, Josiah M. Fiske, Jackson S. Schultz, Wm. H. Lee, DistrictrAttorney Phelps, Freeman J. Fithian, and Col. Wm. Borden. After the tables had been cleared, the coffee brought and the fragrant cigars lighted, Isaac II. Bailey in an appropriate speech introduced to respond to the first toast, "The Day we celebrate," the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, whose speech was the main feature of the evening. He was received with great cordiality and heartiness, all rising from their seats, applauding and giving such rounds of cheers and 'tigers' that some minutes passed before he could find a chance to begin. His speech was delivered with great earnestness and was constantly applauded. The second teast, "The President of the United States," was drunk in silence. Senator Conkling responded to the toast, "The State of New-York," and Mayor Vance followed in behalf of the 'City of New-York." Mayor Hunter of Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. Chapin, Gen. Hancock, Gen. Horace Porter, and others, made short speeches,

GENTLEMEN: It has been my lot both in political campaigns and in paramog my duty to New-Hingassemblies; but I will do you the credit of saying that blage I have ever seen. [Lughter.] I think that the old Puritans of Fagla d were especially fortunate in this-that they were born at the time they were-in the age they were. It does not seem to me that Prov man, and by consequence there are few men who can afford to be inspected alone-what they are, the magnitude of their nature, and their own soul-power. Most men are siren; as

AND THE PROPERTY AND TH

to arouse a whole nation. But a surplice may represent a principle just as a fire represents a nationality or a cause; and men are honored to-day for laying down their lives under the Stars and Stripes rather than another flag. Why I for the sentiment that it carried; and they fived using of the world when verticents and ordinances did not mean things, but principles. They were not enthusiasts who came here to build airy castles, but they meant business and they meant to work, and knowing near should have bread before anything else they went to work and carned bread. New-England has given to the world a faithful transcript of the example of her first settlers. She has worked first to create material conditions of spirituality or e hical excellence or a schedular officement must stand on a ground of substance, and so New-England has always been substance, and so New-England has always been substance, and so never said the Yunkee hady't his feet, and good large ones, too, which stood broad on the ground. [Laughter.] They find the promise of the life that was to come; they did not ask any promise of the life that was to come; they did not ask any promise of the life that was to come; for they took it. That which is true to-day of New-England was just as true the first year of our forefathers' emigration. Their whole career was that of soher, plain men, come here to escape oppression, knowing what were the conditions on which they must thrive and their posterity; and they accepted those conditions, working out their salyation with fear and trembling, and their five thood

salvation with fear and trembing, and their five house in the same way.

Now in instituting this Republic I don't suppose they had any of those visions they are accredited with. I find in their writings that they came here for the salvation of their children from loreign manners, that they night worship God as they pleased; but I don't tank that the compact on the Mayflower was a constitution, and that all possible constitutional history flashed on their prophetic minds. There were some insubordinate members on board, and in order to te them up they made laws to be ob-ved—that is all. It is not necessary to overpraise the Putitans; let us saive the su get in order to give them all the pease they can stand under. My own

and their own soul-power. Most men are siren; as mills are, by reason of the stream that haves their whoel, and it is the age in which nen live, and the great principles when powers them and move them that direction their magnitudes; and therefore it is no small good for time to be been at a time when great questions are up, and was none powers depth of the Massachusetts colony, the common schools were such that the magnitudes; and therefore it is no small good for time to be been at a time when great questions are up, and was none powers day the split of their age. Nothing makes a man so much a here, so worthy to represent the feelings, purposes, and necessities of the times in which he live. We cake a great mistake in supposing that such and such men lead communities. Communities mad men and press them forward to be their representatives and their mouthpieces; and the things that are the most conjugat and we are concentrated in this tame, and excess them selves by the might divide the thought and many the propose that the state could not endure the results of ignorance is reconstructed to the way before the world in declaring that the state could not endure the results of ignorance in the concentrated in this tenen, and excess them so the content and many the content and many the content and the tree to be the product of the race and age, and not of the house than a large of the world and in all nations. Whoever undertakes to make wrong ingulated the nobsect thing that ever was turned out. She made the nobsect thing that ever was turned out. She made the nobsect thing that ever was turned out. She made the nobsect thing that ever was turned out. She made the nobsect thing that ever was turned out. She made the nobsect thing that ever was turned out. She made the nobsect thing that ever was turned out. She made the nobsect thing that ever was turned out. She made the nobsect thing that ever was turned out. She made the nobsect thing that ever was turned out.

Once made they were threed into the combined schools and into the Caurch, that they might develop to their plenary power.

Now then, out of this attempt to give to every individual chizen his fall self and then to augment that self, came the doctrine that state is the safest which has the most power at the bottom. All literature is fall unith our manediate memory of the attempts to restrict this, and there must have been, therefore, a strong of ment of power in the mands of those who caled. But our regulators termed that over. They said, "Make the cammon people strong; chacate at the bottom and you wide made in the rest of the way." The old aristorate way was to lift up the root and pain it additional steries under it. but the old Purchan way was to put peckesters under it. but the old Purchan way was to put peckesters under it. but the old Purchan way was to put peckesters under the selfs, for it are notion goes to the low will also. [Applanes.] This rooted liself down in their political ce normy, and the democracy of Americal spiang item has been the relations of these theast to New-Endhand I head not tell von this, for you are the examples. If any other stock had been put in Barnat Holl in Plymonta in the mist year. It is the Dominion, as indications of the program and of the Province and and an accommon discipline. I than hadronal security into when his common discipline, it is not an advantage of the province and the put in the widerness. There was provision wrought out of the widerness. There was provision wrought out of the widerness. There was provision wrought out of the widerness. There was provision wrought to a time of the program and of the Principle to a description of the literature is now closed, and I leave that the purchase committed in the mast contract to the prigram and of the Principle to a description of the low of the low of the principle and the

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE TROUBLES IN SPAIN. DDRESS OF THE PRINCE OF ASTURIAS IN PAVOR OF THE MONARCHY-GERMANY TO DEMAND SATIS-FACTION FOR THE OUTRAGE ON THE BRIG

Alfonso, Prince of Asturias, replying to an ad-

dress of certain Spanish grandees, says the monarchy alone can terminate the disorders and uncertainty which prevail in Spain. A majority of the people of Spain are agreed and have declared their opinion that he only is the rightful representative of the Spanish monarchy.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 22, 1874.

A special dispatch from Berlin to The Pall Mall Gazette says that the German men-of-war Albatross and Nautilus, which were directed to withdraw from the Spanish coast, have now been ordered to remain at Santander, and to demand satisfaction of the Carlists for their attack upon the German brig

AFFAIRS IN JAPAN.

THE QUESTION OF A REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY-REJOICING OVER THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE WITH CHINA - MAIL COMMUNICATIONS WITH

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.-'The mail steam ship Vasco de Gama arrived here this afternoon from Houg Kong, via Yokohama. Her latest dates are Hong Kong, Nov. 25, and Yokohama, Dec. 6.

The attention of the Japanese Government is now turning upon the establishment of a representative Assembly, which question has been in abeyance during the late dispute with China. In all likelihood the

Tokio. The firm is that of Oaoo and Co. They were esteemed as among the wealthiest and safest financial firms in the whole country. It is only a short time ago that this house, in connection with the great German bankers of the city, established one of the so-called national banks, contributing no less than \$1,000,000 toward

its capital. The Gazette, in describing the peace festivities, says the streets presented an animated and brilliant appear chilly, and nothing marred the out-door festivities except the exceedingly muddy state of the thoroughfares. Despite this, however, the streets were crowded with sightsoers, among whom not a few foreigners were to be seen. It is pretty well known that on the 1st of January next the Japanese Government will undertake to carry on the postal service between the United States and this country. In the terms of the convention entered into between the two Powers, the mails between San Francisco and Yokohama, it is understood, will be conveyed, as now, in vessels of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company: but, as it is part of the bargain has been rife lately as to what Company would be se-lected for their conveyance to Shanghai. It was about to be organized on a large scale, to enter the lists with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company on that parthe duty of arranging the mails to China. It was also reported that a contract had been entered into between the Government and the Pacific

ceived from customs dues.

The Daily Press learns from the Corea that the Goverament there is really in the hands of a young man 24 years of ago, and that trade with China has been resumed under strict conditions.

TENANT-GOVERNOR.

north Saturday, the 16th day of January next, to be then holden, and this Provincial L gislative Assembly is ac-cordingly prorogued until Saturday the 16th day of Jan-

GERMAN COMMISSION TO THE PHILADEL-PHIA EXHIBITION.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Dec. 25, 1874. The Imperial Commission of Germany to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia is composed of the following gentlement

the following gentlemen:

Dr. Jacobi of the Department of Commerce, President; Herren Steuve, Wedding, Kauffmann and Holiden of Prussia; Earon von Nostitz Wardwaz, the Saxon Minister at Berlin; Baron von Spitzemenet; Maister of Wurtemburg; Dr. Kruger, the Hanseath Representative; Dr. Neidhardt, member of the Federal Conneil for Hesse, and Herr E-liker, member of the Conneil for Revaria.

A CUBAN JOURNAL ON PRESIDENT GRANT'S MESSAGE.

HAVANA, Dec. 22 .- The Diario, commenting on President Grant's message, warmly commends the financial recommendations, especially those which look to a return to specia payments. The Dirrio urges a postal convention between the United States and Spain, which will do away with the inconveniences to which Cuba's mail communications with Europe, principally by way of New-York, are subject.

DESPERATE FIGHT IN VENEZUELA.

HAVANA, Dec. 22 .- Advices from Venezuela to the 8th of December report that a desperate battle tween a force of Government tro ps under Gen. Marquez and a body of insurgents under Gen. Ceima. The engagement lasted 84 hours. Between 700 and 800 men were killed and wounded on both sides. Both bodies

FOREIGN NOTES.

Pasts, Dec. 22 .- The publication of the journal Le Pays, has been suspended by the Government for BERLIN, Dec. 22.-Prince Bismarck has moved

in the Federal Connell that an extradition treaty be concluded with the United States which shall replace all similar treaties now existing between that country and the various German Governments. HAVANA, Dec. 22.-The bark Arabella from

Demerara for Liverpool with sugar and rum, which put in that harbor while undergoing repairs. The vessel and cargo are a total loss. into St. Thomas Nov. 30 disabled, was destroyed by fire LONDON, Dec. 22.-Advices from the Cape of

Good Hope state that the United States steamer Moson gabela sailed from there on the 16th of November for the Korguelen Islands to embark the American expedition to observe the transit of Venus from that station. The reports from the diamond and gold fields are encouraging.

BOILER EXPLOSION-SIX MEN KILLED. MILWAUKEE, Dec. 22 .- A special dispatch to The News from Green Bay says that a botler exploded yesterday morning in the saw-mill of J. R. Laird & Co., at Augelica, Shawano County. Six men were killed, and one fatally wounded.